

MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE. \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months,	3 per cent.	per annum.
" 6 "	4 per cent.	"
" 12 "	5 per cent.	"

Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and
JOHNSON,
Solicitors, Supreme Court House,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, March 5, 1878.

during the summer months, leaving
on the 1st of April next, and
turning about 1st November.
Hongkong, February 10, 1872

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
 Hongkong, May 8, 1878.

despatched for the above
MONDAY, the 26th Inst., at 2 p.m.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
 Hongkong May 23 1870

"PRIMA DONNA,"
LUX, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, GODOWNS, and GOODS STORED.
Apply to PUSTAU & Co.,
Praya, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, April 30, 1879. my20

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—
FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 3 and 4, Praya East, with immediate possession.

Also,

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65; and BASEMENTS of Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate possession.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.
For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879. jnl

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. jn9

TO LET—AT WANCHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.
For terms, apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. j74

TO LET.

DART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GILMAN & Co. Possession from 1st June next.
Apply to STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
2, Club Chambers, 23rd May, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.
SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.
OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co.
Also,
OFFICES and GODOWN in DUBDELL STREET.
Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD,
WITH LARGE TENNIS LAWN.
Apply to SHARP & DANBY,
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLIFFS, near Mount Gough, containing SIX LARGE ROOMS, &c.,—presently occupied by Dr. ADAMS.
Apply to Ma J. D. HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, ZETLAND STREET.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.
Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAISE.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, SMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;—
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 27th of May, 1879, at the Company's S. S. *IRAOUADY*, Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 26th of May, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 14, 1879. my27

Incidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIO* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on May 31st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 6, 1879. my31

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH TO YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
On THROUGH PASSAGES to EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 1st June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 8, 1879. jn8



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct);
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *LOMBARDY*, Captain W. B. HALL, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 3rd June, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879. jn8

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878. jnl

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
J. BRADLEY SMITH,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE).
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 13, 1878.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879. jnl

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHRS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE BRITISH BARK CARRICKS, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
MEYER & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 21, 1879. my28

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Glenfinlas* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notified to the contrary before 1 p.m. TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 26th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879. my26

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship *Alaska*, Captain SZABUR, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
The above Steamer having incurred General Average, Consignees of Cargo and Treasure are notified that a General Average Bond is now lying at our Office and will require their Signature before delivery.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

INTIMATIONS.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.
No. 5.—Vol. VII.
—OF THE—
"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Legislation and Law in Ancient China.
Jottings from the Book of Rites 禮記.
Chinese Running Hand.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang.
The Sadness of Separation, or Li Sao.
Historical Table of the High Officials Composing the Central and Provincial Governments of China.
Mr. Kingmill and the Shi King.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries—
Notes on the Language of the Formosan Savages.
The Rainfall of Peking in connection with the Sunspot Theory.
On some of the Constellations in the Shi-king.
Ancient Vases.
Anniversary of the Downfall of the Yuen.
Crocodiles.
Mourning Etiquette.
The Land Tax.
Sanskrit Characters.
Etymology.
Mongol Alphabets.
The God of the Hearth.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office.
Hongkong, May 17, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the *Chinese Mail*, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has taken the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHU, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the *Chinese Mail*.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wan Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Bonam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Bonam.
Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shan Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.
Fuzhou.—Mr. Yi Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lam Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.
Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chui Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Kook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kue shop.
Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.
Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.
Singapore.—Wohang Hong.
Sourabaya.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office, Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.
The above are some of the Agencies, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA

BY N. B. DENNY, F.R.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern papers:—
Dr. Denny has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.
A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenaeum*.
The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*All Mail Budget*.
A worthy pendant to Archbishop Gray's valuable volume—*Graphic*.
A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator*.
Adds useful testimony to curious information—*All London News*.
Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review*.
We are indebted to Dr. Denny for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull*.
A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *ex genere*—*Globe*.
An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Naval and Military Gazette*.
Mr. Denny's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.
We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—*Printing Times*.
Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—*London and China Express*.
Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai) *Celestial Empire*.
Dr. Denny has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—*North China Herald*.
Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—*Hongkong Daily Press*.
The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—*China Mail*.
A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—*Shanghai Courier*.
Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—*Japan Mail*.
Pleasantly written and instructive—*Straits Times*.
We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced a very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—*New York Nation*.
Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folklore—*London Tailor*.
We may thank Mr. Denny for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—*New York Evening Post*.
Dr. Denny appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—*Australasian*.
Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—*La République française (Paris)*.
Il volume del signor Denny è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—*Revista di Roma*.
Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—*Dublin University Magazine*.
For Sale by Messrs. LAY, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. [171ap79]

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BARRELS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.
Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.
Licensed Bearers (each)
Hour, ... 10 cts.
Half day, ... 35 cts.
Day, ... 60 cts.

BOAT AND COOLER HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pounds, per Day, ... \$8.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 5 or 600
pounds, per Load, ... 2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pounds, per Day, ... 3.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pounds, per Load, ... 1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 800
pounds, per Day, ... 1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 800
pounds, per Load, ... 1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ka-kau Boat of 800
pounds, Half Day,80

Sampans.
or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
One Hour,50
Half an Hour,25
After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... \$3.00
Half Day, ... 2.00
Three Hours, ... 1.00
One Hour,50
Half Hour,25
Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

INTIMATIONS.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES.

HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES

ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,

assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,

EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY,

CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS,

BILLS OF LADING,

PASSENGER-LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE,

LOG BOOKS,

WILLS;

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

NEWS FOR HOME.

The *Oregonian China Mail*.

(The oldest Overseas Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the *Daily China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in *Daily China Mail*.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table

delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to
detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

"Highest Award & Prize Medal Philadelphia
Exhibition, 1876."

OAKKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, AND RUBBER AND BUTY-
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. (PACKETS 25, 50, AND 100,
50, 10, 25 AND 50 CENTS EACH.)

OAKKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIVES. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 50, EACH.

OAKKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000,
AND 2000 LBS. EACH. (PACKETS 25, 50, 100,
50, 10, 25 AND 50 CENTS EACH.)

OAKKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000,
AND 2000 LBS. EACH. (PACKETS 25, 50, 100,
50, 10, 25 AND 50 CENTS EACH.)

OAKKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000,
AND 2000 LBS. EACH. (PACKETS 25, 50, 100,
50, 10, 25 AND 50 CENTS EACH.)

OAKKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000,
AND 2000 LBS. EACH. (PACKETS 25, 50, 100,
50, 10, 25 AND 50 CENTS EACH.)

OAKKEY'S
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Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.
Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.
Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.
Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.
May 79 1w 1f

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any
of those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in dia-
rrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1866) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis
Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.
4jan79 1w 2s 4jul79

NOW READY.

PRING-SHUI, or THE RUDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. ERTEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. ERTEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane,
Oxford & Co.,
Singapore, July 23, 1879.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD
APPROPRIATE FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
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JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,

89, CANNON STREET, & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTERS OF

"INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL PUMP,

AND ALSO OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE FOR COLONIAL USE,

AND FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS WORKED BY STEAM POWER.

PUMPS WORKED BY WATER POWER.

PUMPS WORKED BY WIND POWER.

PUMPS WORKED BY CATTLE POWER.

PUMPS WORKED BY HAND POWER.

TURBINE WATER WHEELS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catalogues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

1m79 1w 2 1f

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. L. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S
WATCHES, of every Description,
suitable for all climates, from £2
to 200 guineas. Chronographs,
Chronometers, Keyless Levers,
Presentation, Repeaters, Railway
Guards, Soldiers', and Work-
men's Watches of Extra Strength.

BENSON'S
CLOCKS—for Churches, Turrets,
or Public Buildings, Dining or
Drawing Room, Library, Carri-
age, Church, Hall, or Shop. Per-
petual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.
Antique English Clocks, Articles in the Precious Metals;
decorated with Wedgwood and Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces,
other wares, designed to suit Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of
any style of furniture; also as bijouterie as supplied to Mem-
bers of the Court, and other
solely by BENSON. From £5 6s. Distinguished Personages.

BENSON'S
GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest
and most exquisite designs, with
Monograms, Crests, and Devices,
Enamelled in Colours, after De-
signs by the most accomplished
Artists in the Precious Metals;
Articles in the Precious Metals;
decorated with Wedgwood and Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces,
other wares, designed to suit Lockets, Rings, and all kinds of
any style of furniture; also as bijouterie as supplied to Mem-
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solely by BENSON. From £5 6s. Distinguished Personages.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,
as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock
in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.
BENSON'S PATENT LUGGAGE, TRUNKS, CLOAKS, PLATS, and JEWELLERY
sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
West-End Establishment—
25, OLD BOND STREET.
Established 1749.

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SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond
Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families
of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the
highest amount of nourishment
in the most convenient form.

MALT-DON LIEB'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself,
Entirely free from Beet-root Sugar,
The basis of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods.

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Intimations.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's
ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET
—and STEPHANOTIS;
GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE
—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA,
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
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the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

24may79 1

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.
Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleter-
ious drug, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. This
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.
(In use nearly 60 years).

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
July 25th, 1877.
22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and
their beneficial effect most reliable. I
strongly recommend them in cases of Cough
and Asthma. You are at liberty to state
this as my opinion, formed from many
years' experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.B., F.R.S., L.S.A., L.M.
Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges
in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
to their beneficial effects in cases of In-
cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by
all Chemists, in bottles of various sizes,
each having the words, "Keating's Cough
Lozenges" engraved on the Government
stamp.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, forming a most ac-
curate method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESINAL or THIRD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEM-
ISTS.

Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

5ap79 1w 30sep79

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.

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is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES,

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

Two cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each. Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

GOLDEN FLEET, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Vogel & Co.

ALEXA, British barque, Captain George Robb.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ANNIE W. WESTON, American barque, Captain H. O. Winsor.—Order.

VESTVIA, American barque, Captain F. W. Gull.—Order.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ABYLL, British steamer, Captain D. Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BREITROVER, German barque, Captain Haje.—Melchers & Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain Henry O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

ALICE C. DICKERMAN, American 8-m. schooner, Captain Wm. J. Bugant.—Order.

EXPEDITION, American barque, Capt. D. B. Eddy.—Captain.

ANNE.—Danish schooner, Capt. Lassen.—Chicago.

HAWTHORN, British barque, Captain C. Mead.—Wieser & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 23, *Charlton*, British steamer, 786, Johnson, Saigon May 18, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

May 23, *Fiery Cross*, British ship, 695, J. Showman, Shanghai May 8, Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

May 23, *Hawthorn*, British barque, 296, C. Mead, Newchwang April 30, Beans.—WIESER & Co.

May 24, *Channel Queen*, British barque, 609, W. Le Lachour, Newchwang May 1, Beans.—EDWARD SCHELLHANS & Co.

May 24, *Tanis*, French steamer, 1000, de la Marcellle, Yokohama May 17, Mails and General.—MESS. GERIE & MARITIME.

May 24, *Iraoudy*, French steamer, 1588, Gauvain, Shanghai May 21, Mails and General.—MESS. GERIE & MARITIME.

May 24, *Kwangtung*, British steamer, 676, W. Y. Hunter, Foochow May 20, Amoy 21, and Swatow 23, General.—DOUGLAS LAFFRANK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 24, *Yotung*, for Swatow.

24, *Fet-hoo*, Chi. R. C., for Canton.

24, *Me H*, for Hoihow and Haiphong.

CLEARED.

April, for Guam.

Wants, for Hoihow and Haiphong.

Annie W. Watson, for Hoihow.

Delphin, for Newchwang.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tanis*, from Yokohama; for Hongkong, 3 Chinese; for Port Said, Mr. Tallers; for Marseilles, Messrs. Schaeffer, Kawakami, Fero, Ishiguro, Takamatsu, Naasuri, Sakai, Oke, Sherata, Mrs. Anglin and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Messrs. Christison and Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Westerveld and son, and Mr. J. Curtis.

Per *Iraoudy*, from Shanghai; for Hongkong, Messrs. A. G. Botelho and Looch, and 10 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr. Frank Kundy; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forbes, 3 children and servant, Mr. Wardick, Mr. and Mrs. Vigulier and son, Messrs. Bolbot, and A. A. Moldawesch, and Mrs. Patterson.

Per *Kwangtung*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. Wheeler and Mansburger, 8 Europeans deck, and 130 Chinese.

Per *Charlton*, from Saigon, 41 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Hawthorn* reports: Light winds, fog and rain down to Formosa, thence to Hongkong light Southerly winds and calm.

The British barque *Channel Queen* reports: Light variable winds throughout, and thick fog from Newchwang Bar to lat. 31 North.

The British steamer *Kwangtung* reports: Left Foochow on the 20th inst., had light Southerly winds, and fine weather to Swatow. Left Swatow on the 23rd, had moderate Southerly wind and fine weather to port. On the 24th at 10 a.m. passed S. S. *Yotung* off Single Island bound North. In *Kowloon*, S. S. *Ben Glen*, *Bracemar*, *Carlin*, *Syria*, *Glanville*, *Glanfalloch*, *Tenels*, *Macanthur*, *Memph*, and *Europa*, and S. S. *Ely*. In Swatow, S. S. *Janet*, *Perthshire* and *Yotung*.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Oceanic*, sailed 6th May, 1879:—For Yokohama, 140 pkgs. Rope, 80 bales Quicksilver, 7,988 bags Sugar, and 2,548 pkgs. Merchandise; for San Francisco, 13 cases Silks, 15 cases Olgus, 16 cases Pat-moss, 3 boxes Prepared Opium, 2 bales Raw Silk, 3,167 bags Rice, 1,018 bales Gunny Bags, 75 pkgs. Cordage, and 1,084 pkgs. Merchandise; for Punta Arenas, 5 boxes Silks, and 2 boxes Merchandise; for Gallego, 49 boxes Silks, 7 boxes Merchandise, and 24 boxes Malwa Opium; for Boston, 3 cases Chinaware, 20 bales Silks, and 500 pkgs. Tea; for New York, 380 bales and 8 cases Silks, 3 pkgs. Merchandise, and 222 pkgs. Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.—Per *Douglas*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 26th inst.

For AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI.—Per *Albat*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Per *Antenor*, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For MANILA.—Per *Salvadora*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *Octavo*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday, the 26th inst., instead of as previously notified.

Per *Paladin*, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Per *Galley of Lorne*, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—Per *Wash*, is postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—The United States Mail Packet *Alaska* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, May 8, 1879. my26

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet *Iraoudy* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—The United States Mail Packet *Belgic* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent by this route.

Hongkong, May 17, 1879. my31

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11. Evening 5. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month. Wednesday, at 5.30 P.M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 P.M.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion in the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOME.—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—*Albat* leaves for Amoy, &c.

3 p.m.—*Salvadora* leaves for Manila.

Goods per *Glenfalloch* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, May 27:—

French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Tenders for Naval Yard work.

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, &c., at Mr. J. J. Francis' residence, No. 1, Caine Street.

WEDNESDAY, May 28:—

Dividend of 5% on Shares of Yangtze Insurance Association, payable at the office of Russell & Co.

Temperatures.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, May 24, 1879.

BAROMETER—2 A.M.	29.960
Do. 1 P.M.	29.900
Do. 4 P.M.	29.880
Do. 7 P.M.	29.880
Do. 10 P.M.	29.880
Do. 1 P.M.	29.880
Do. 4 P.M.	29.880
Do. 7 P.M.	29.880
Do. 10 P.M.	29.880
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	82
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	83
Do. Do. 4 P.M.	83
Do. Maximum	89
Do. Minimum over night	84.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

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Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.45 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

THE relations existing in any country or Colony between the Government and the Press are a sure guide to the wisdom, the honesty, the independence, and the success of each of these Estates therein. In such Colonies as enjoy no thoroughly developed representative institutions, the Fourth Estate, as has been aptly said by the Father of the Indian Press, assumes a role corresponding to that of Her Majesty's Opposition in the Commons in England, with the not unimportant difference that, although the Government is weighed and found wanting, and out-voted and censured, and suffers the indignity of having votes of want of confidence passed against it, with acclamation, it does not feel called upon to resign, and give the Opposition their turn at the wickets, and their share of the good things of this life accompanying the same or arising therefrom. The History of the Press in India is one full of interest, and one we may have leisure to take up one of these days. But on this occasion we would desire to confine ourselves to the consideration of the best means the Government has in its power of dealing with the Press, in so far as the giving of information for public use is concerned. We have no specific complaint to make against our own officials here of any want of courtesy or any unwillingness to give, when applied for, such information as we require; far from it. But what we do regard as a great pity is the fact that there is no recognised official means for the transfer to the newspapers, as a medium of communication between the Government and the Public, of all such matters of intelligence, and synopsis of correspondence and reports, as there is every reason to believe would be of interest to the public, matters of course which they have a right to know, which the editors of the newspapers consider it their duty to let them know, and their knowledge of which would not interfere with, but in all probability assist in securing, the wise, successful, peaceful and contented administration of the Government. There should be such an official and recognised conduit, and we purpose briefly showing what is done elsewhere with a view to suggesting what it would be wise and right in the extreme, to do here.

If Lord Lytton has done nothing else during his rule in India for which he deserves credit, he has certainly done not a little to better the relationship subsisting between the Government and the Press. Shortly after his arrival he established a Press Bureau, and a Press Commissioner whose object and duty it was to send to the Press all communications which it was the desire of the Government to make public. All communications from editors of newspapers were addressed to the Commissioner, and Government papers, old and new, printed and unprinted, were in his office for consultation when called for by any section or member of the Press, always provided there was nothing prejudicial to the Government Service in these documents, or whatever the case might be, seeing the light. But voluntary communications from the Press Commissioner,—that is, explanations from the Government of any act or policy which seemed to be misconstrued by the country, say for instance such a step as the despatch of troops recently for Burmah,—while full and probably true, and clear enough, lost a great deal of their effect by the rule with which they were sent out that the contents of the information should not be mentioned in the paper. Of course, this ridiculous system of concealing the

origin of official communications was open to much misconstruction, and tended to bring discredit on both the Government and the newspapers. No matter what care and discretion might be exercised by the Press Commissioner to make his communications absolutely non-partisan, and only give information, there have been occasions where, owing to the high-strung tension of public feeling on some case involving principles of interest to every Anglo-Indian, very little more than a mere statement of facts for the other side of the question could not but strike one as a carefully and elaborately prepared defence of the Government. This gave occasion for Archibald Forbes, writing to the *Daily News*, reviewing at some length the relations existing between the Government of India and the Anglo-Indian Press, coming to the conclusion that Lord Lytton had brought journalism in that country into a state of ignominious bondage. This, it was remarked by journalists in India, was a disgraceful impression to be conveyed to the British public by a man generally credited with the faculty of quick and accurate observation, and every opportunity was taken by the Press of the Three Presidencies to confute his arguments. Mr. Forbes denounced the Press Commissioner, as an instrument employed by Lord Lytton for "the control at once and the demoralisation of the journals of the Indian Empire," and this again gave occasion for all the Indian newspapers to state, lucidly the terms they were on with Government, and to acknowledge the indebtedness they felt to Lord Lytton and this institution of his creation,—the Press Bureau. At the same time several of the leading papers pointed out that, as Caesar's wife should be not only pure but above suspicion, so Mr. Forbes' letter on the "demoralising influence" of the Press Commissioner showed that it concerned both the Government and the Press to purge themselves from the reproach, however undeserved, of conspiring together to mislead the public; and several of the editors repeated remonstrances they had previously made on what they felt to be a point of honour, namely, that they should be prohibited from using their own discretion in avowing or withholding the source from which the communications emanated that were sent to them from the Press Commissioner's office. Lord Lytton has wisely and promptly, with the advice of his Executive, consented to remove the seal of secrecy from the communications of the Press Commissioner to the newspapers, and to allow the editors to use their own discretion in acknowledging these communications as official by prefixing to them the words "Public Press Message" or "From the Press Commissioner" or something of the kind. The *Bombay Gazette* announces that telegrams from the Commissioner will henceforth be published under the former heading in its columns, and paragraphs of information for which it does not care to assume any personal responsibility with some such introduction as, "The following communication has been received from the Press Commissioner."

The same paper characterizes the concession made by the Government to the wishes of the Press in this matter in the words,—"as politic as it is graceful."

The system which has worked most wonderfully well up till now may now be said to have been put on a perfect and lasting footing. There cannot now be the slightest doubt of its permanent, widespread and powerful utility. Some such scheme might be with advantage adopted in every Colony. A further sensible arrangement is made at Madras and elsewhere. A room is established in the Secretariat known as the Editors' Room; and there are made accessible to the Press and to all who take an active interest in local politics or Home affairs, such official records as are not readily available elsewhere, blue books &c., bearing on the history of the Colony, the practices observed elsewhere as to any large subject which may be agitating the public mind at the moment; and there are also produced for the perusal of those interested, for private or for reproduction as the editors may think fit, public reports, correspondence or documents of any other kind, which may be too long, or not important or interesting enough, to merit a rescue from oblivion at the hands of the Government Gazette. Every member of this Information Bureau, (all members being appointed by the Governor) has the right of moving for any papers or asking for any information he desires in the interests of the public; the motion book is submitted to the Governor at short intervals. In conclusion we may remark that nothing can be more unsatisfactory to the Rulers or those who are ruled, or to the government, newspapers than that there should exist any want of confidence the one in the other. In no way can the situation be better appreciated than by the acceptance of Mr. Robert Knight's dictum that in a place like this the Press finds its true level in the description, "The Opposition."

The acts of Government will be criticised until the day of judgment. Surely it is better far for the Government, if honesty and common sense, justice and fair reasoning prevail in its councils, that the inevitable criticism should be made by intelligent men fully informed on both sides regarding the subjects they write about, than that their works and words should be interpreted to the general public by some person possessing in a remarkable degree that supreme ignorance of every aspect of the question he has to deal with, which Disraeli has said is the first requisite on the part of one who has to write a leading article.

REVIEW.

China, a history of the laws, manners and customs of the people, by John Henry Gray, M.A., LL.D., Archdeacon of Hongkong, edited by William Gow Gregor, 2 Vols. London, 1878.

The Chinese philosopher Meng-tse or Mencius has said that one of the weaknesses of human nature (人之患) is the desire to become teachers of other men. It was not extraordinary, therefore, that Mr. Gray should have felt an ambition to write a book, and Mr. Gray's book, but for his over-great ambition, might have been not only an innocent but a very instructive one. Mr. Gray, as may be inferred from his position, is an educated and cultivated English gentleman; nay, the initials we find appended to his name in the work before us, would seem to indicate that he has been held to be a man of scholarly attainments. It has been his lot in life to live for many years among a strange people, actually speaking their language, moving and working among them. He had also, as we learn, availed himself of many opportunities of visiting different interesting and note-worthy parts of the country. Indisputably, Mr. Gray had seen much that was both new and strange to himself and to his countrymen; new scenes of life, new institutions, strange manners and usages, all of which, had Mr. Gray chosen to tell only what his eyes had seen, and thus make a book of it—say, a quarter or a fifth of the size of the work before us,—he might have produced a very pleasant readable book; not only innocent reading for the simple readers, but not altogether uninteresting for the more earnest ones.

But Mr. Gray has judged otherwise. Hence the result before us, in two volumes of 700 odd pages, wherein Mr. Gray has undertaken to discourse upon the "government," "religion," "Confucianism," "paw shops," "astrology," "fortune-telling," "suicides," "marriages," of the Chinese people, but in what fashion we will forthwith proceed to show. Mr. Gray's object and intention, it would appear from the title, was to produce a very complete and comprehensive work on the subject; and the public, as it would seem, has mistaken the will of the author for the deed; for already, in the newspapers and other circles, we constantly hear of Mr. Gray's book spoken of as the latest or the book on China; which, it is as far as possible from being; this, in fact, sounds ridiculous to any one, who, having the least knowledge of the subject, reads ten pages of Mr. Gray's work. Perhaps the beautiful binding and get-up of the book—and last not least the long price the book-sellers ask for it—may have contributed not a little towards giving rise to such an opinion; for in these respects it must be confessed, Mr. Gray's book leaves nothing to be wished for, although in every other respect, there is much to be desired. One word, however, on the illustrations of the book, 140 in number, said, and no doubt, truly, to be done by native artists. It would be curious to know what object Mr. Gray may have had in view, when he was induced to illustrate his book with these queer unearthly pictures. We will not libel Mr. Gray's good taste so far as to suppose for a moment that he thought them beautiful. It may be, however, that he meant by these specimens to illustrate the state of the Chinese pictorial art. But also, in this case, we can forbear forming a very mean opinion of Mr. Gray's judgment in these matters, only by supposing that he has not seen much of Chinese art. We too have examined many specimens of Chinese pictures, and although they possess no high merit as compared with what Western art has produced, yet we feel ourselves bound, as will, we are confident, those of Mr. Gray's countrymen, who have examined with any attention collections of Chinese vases, to protest against the terrible pictures in Mr. Gray's book being accepted as specimens of Chinese pictorial art. But we are afraid, another motive less respectable than the two we have just mentioned may also have been not without influence with Mr. Gray, namely, to attract and astonish simple readers with something outlandish, something really Chinese! In this case, we cannot find terms severe enough with which to condemn the act and purpose. A respectable tea-grocer in Mr. Gray's country would disdain to invite his customers by exhibiting before his shop-windows such pictures as Mr. Gray has thought fit to place before his readers.

But we proceed now to consider the contents of the book itself. It is divided into 32 chapters with different subjects for headings; but the simple reader would be gravely mistaken did he suppose that with Mr. Gray, the division into chapters means anything like a methodical or systematic, not to say philosophical arrangement of the subjects according to their nature or importance. For instance, we find after the chapter headed "Suicides" there comes a chapter on "Titles of Honour and Visits of Ceremony," then "Sanitary Laws," then "Sports and Amusement," then "Astrologers and Fortune-telling," then "Beggars and Charitable Institutions," then "Hotels &c.," then "Paw-shops," then "Pagodas." There may be a method in Mr. Gray's madness of arrangement, but we will not say it; and we are confident nobody but the secret. Again, like old Montaigne, or the worthy Bishop Berkeley, who began with Tar-water and ended with a philosophical exposition of the Trinity, Mr. Gray likewise heads his chapter with a subject—simply to begin with it, but the honest reader would be gravely disappointed if he believed he knew, on entering one of Mr. Gray's chapters, where Mr. Gray will lead him and finally land him. Thus, for instance under the very first chapter headed "Introductory" Mr. Gray, properly enough, begins with the cosmogony, and after a page or two the reader is treated with descriptions of "cities and towns," then he is hurried along "the streets and shops" then of a sudden, he is plunged into "baths," then he is made to pass through "monumental arches" then to inspect the "fire brigades," and finally to listen to what Mr. Gray has to say on the moral character of the Chinese people.

These are however merely external faults; though serious enough, which show the author's want of skill in book-making; and we have pointed them out only to convince such readers as may not be acquainted with the subject upon which Mr. Gray has undertaken to write; that is, who commits such faults, cannot be held competent to speak; much less to pass judgment on such important subjects as a Nation's institutions and a People's Character.

But there are faults in Mr. Gray's book—every page teems with them—of a much more serious and, in fact, altogether ruinous nature; which make the book not only worthless but seriously mischievous.

The second chapter, headed government, begins thus:—

The form of government of this vast empire is an absolute monarchy. The Emperor regards

himself as the Interpreter of the decrees of Heaven, and he is recognised by the people as the ruler in the connecting link between the gods and themselves.

Now this, if literally translated to one of Mr. Gray's chair-oolies, would have made him gasp and stare. It would be interesting to know where Mr. Gray picked up this curious piece of information. The present writer remembers as a little boy, being told that Queen Victoria had two snakes which gaily out of her shoulders, and which had daily to be fed with heads of little boys. The person who told the present writer this was an illiterate deaf old woman. Now, we have a strong suspicion that the person who gave Mr. Gray the above piece of information was one of this sisterhood, who had vilely abused his simplicity, and imposed upon his ignorance of the celestial people. Indeed the suspicion becomes stronger when one reads throughout these volumes frequently of Mr. Gray's conferences with this class of persons. But to proceed.

In the next sentence of the same paragraph we read:—

"He (the Emperor) is supposed to hold communion with the deities at his pleasure and to obtain from them the blessings of which the personally or the nation may stand in need."

Now these absurdities are exquisitely ridiculous, and would deserve only to be laughed at but that many of Mr. Gray's readers are but too ready to believe them, as we have no doubt Mr. Gray does himself. Indeed the fact that a book like this of Mr. Gray's could have been tolerated at all, not to say find acceptance and even commendation from various quarters, nay, that it could have been written by a man of Mr. Gray's standing and position, seems to us to be a melancholy but no less unmistakable sign that in spite of the amount of printed matter that is yearly being poured forth in Europe on China and things Chinese, the people of the West have still very little knowledge of this nation. But among the many misconceptions and fantastic attributes that still cling to the people of China and their institutions in the minds of Europeans, none seems to us to be more widely spread and confirmed and yet none more absurd and unfounded than the notion that the Chinese believe a certain mysterious connection, "a connecting link" as Mr. Gray calls it; to exist between their Ruler and the gods or the supernatural powers. If a word of ours in this place can dispel for ever

Two great solemn ceremonies or public acts of worship, among others, take place every year at Peking, which if anything in the customs and institutions of the Chinese people—deserve, we venture to say, if not admiration, at least to be looked upon with reverence and respect, not only as relics of the beautiful simplicity of old times, but as a kind of mute symbolism or religious recognition of the dignity of labour. The one which the reader may have heard of, consists in the highest personage of the land "drawing solemnly on a certain day of the year, on the green bosom of our Mother Earth, when the Heavens, after dark black winter, have again, with their vernal radiance awakened her, a distinct red furrow with the plough, a signal that all ploughs of the land are to begin ploughing."

The other, no less beautiful and worthy of reverence, from which even Mr Gray's countrywomen, with their cries for their liberties and their rights, might learn something, is that performed by the Empress. On a certain day of the year in the 9th Moon, we believe, the highest lady of the land proceeds with her ladies and maid attendants, (ladies of the Imperial harem Mr Gray calls them) first to worship at the altar of the person whom they believe to have first taught their fathers to make silk, then with her own imperial hands to pluck the leaves from the mulberry trees, and symbolically to go through all the processes of silk making, a beautiful admonition to all the housewives of the land of what their duties and functions are to be. The ceremony of holding the plough, is not mentioned by Mr Gray at all, and of the other Mr Gray, no doubt from his horror of all idolatrous practices, gives the following account:—

The people of China are taught to regard the Emperor as the representative of heaven and the Empress as the representative of mother earth. In this position she is supposed to exert an influence over nature and to possess—*horresco referens*—a transforming power (Beware, O Mr Gray of the dead old woman we have spoken of); one of her principal duties is to see that, at stated seasons of the year, worship is duly and reverently paid to the tutelary deity of silk-worms. It is also her duty carefully to examine the weaving of the silk stuff which the ladies of the Imperial harem (!) weave and make into garments for certain state idols.

But we pass over to the next chapter of Mr Gray's book; we do so, not because there are no more errors to be detected in the chapter we leave behind, but simply because we despair of pointing them all out—the whole is one blotch-work of errors and perversions.

The third chapter is headed "Prisons and Punishments," throughout which and elsewhere Mr Gray invariably speaks of the one, as "dens of cruelty," "habitations of cruelty," and of the other as "barbarous and revolting," "barbarous and cruel in the extreme," "for example," adds Mr Gray, "I saw a poor wretch who, for three days and nights, had not been allowed to sit down." Scraps of Latin verses and references scattered throughout these volumes evince to us that Mr Gray has not gone through a course of arts in vain. But we wonder it has not occurred to him to head this chapter with the following:—

Vestibulum ante ipsum primisque in-fantibus uris
Luctus et ulcrios posuere cubilia curae;
Pallentesque habitant morbi tristisque
secessus
Et metus et malesuada fames ac turpis
egestas
Terribiles visu formae, letumque labo-
re,
Ferreusque Eumenidum thalami, et dis-
cordia demens
Viperum orinem vittis innexa oruentis.

In a country where "the judges are venal," the judicial procedure is defective; the punishments are barbarous and revolting; the police dishonest; the reader will not expect to find model prison houses after the John Howard philanthropic pattern, where prisoners are "fed on cocoa, soup and meat." But, we believe, it will surprise him, in such a country, and after a beginning "that roars so loud and thunders in the index," to find the following arrangement or system of arrangements. We give it in Mr Gray's own words:—

"Each prison is presided over by a governor who has under him a considerable number of turnkeys. In a barrack beyond the doors or gates of each prison is a resident force of ten soldiers. There are, also, according to law, a physician, five clerks, six bearers of fire-wood and water, and so on. To each prison a granary is attached in which rice of the cheapest and coarsest kind is stored (not coars and buttermilk)."

"The law provides that once a month each prisoner shall be inspected by a government official. It is his duty to ascertain how many prisoners have died in prison during the month and to make inquiries respecting the conduct of the various turnkeys, watchmen and spearmen employed. After each inspection this officer is supposed to forward his report to the Viceroy or Governor. Should it appear that, owing to the neglect of the officers of prison, two p. c. of the men under confinement have died during the course of the month, an entry, not only against the name of the governor of the prison, but against that of the deputy Magistrate under whose jurisdiction the prison is placed, is made in the book of faults. Should three per cent have died two entries are made in this book; in the case of the mortality reaching four per cent, both the governor and deputy Magistrate are dismissed from office. In the event of six or seven per cent of the prisoners dying, the ruler of the country (etc) or district to which the prison belongs is degraded one step."

"All prisoners in each ward, with only one exception, wear fetters. The exception is the prisoner who is supposed to be more respectable, and who conducts himself better than any of his fellows in crime. He is allowed the full freedom of his limbs, and upon him as a mark of confidence and trust, devolves the privilege of acting as an overseer over his fellow-prisoners in the same ward."

It seems also, that female prisoners are confined apart—and hence we may incidentally add what Mr Gray has not mentioned, that women can never be imprisoned except for capital offences or for adultery.

To this account of the Chinese prisons we will only add one remark, namely that, judged according to the John Howard pattern, with its cocoa and buttermilk feeding, they are very "dear and habitations of cruelty"—where "never an opportunity is afforded them (the prisoners) of washing their bodies or even of dressing their hair; water being a scarce commodity and, hair-combs articles almost unknown."

Mr Gray says, "it would be indeed an unexpressed mercy to Chinese prisoners were a Chinese Howard to appear"—to which we say unexpressed truly! In this miserable heathen country, there has never been, and, we hope, never will be an individual who has presumed "to make a voyage of discovery a promulgation of charity; to collate dis-senters to gauge wretchedness, to take the

dimensions of human misery." Nevertheless Mr Gray tells us—

"For the promotion of the comfort of prisoners, humane persons sometimes give or bequeath sums of money. For instance, in the tenth year of Taou-kwang, a provincial treasurer in the province of Kwang-tung named Ow, gave ten thousand dollars to the salt monopoly, the interest from which sum was to be expended annually in providing the prisoners in the principal goals of the city of Canton with a few casual comforts. Many of the high officials of the province, in imitation of Treasurer Ow's example, invested other sums, the interest of which was to be employed in providing medicine, and fans in summer (not hair combs!), and warm underclothing in winter, for all the prisoners in the large goals in the city."

But we will pass over the nameless horrors of the execution ground, which Mr Gray has thought fit to exhibit before the reader and "which must have filled him (the reader) with pain and indignation." In conclusion of this chapter, after summing up, with a moral enthusiasm which does honour to his heart, and in what is vulgarly called rhetorical writing, in which the courts of justice are characterized as places where iniquity and reckless cruelty prevail—officials, whose venality &c., goals, where human beings are penned in dens of noisome filth and squalor, &c., &c., Mr Gray ends with this very "obvious reflection."

"I cannot close without remarking how profoundly grateful we ought to be that our heritage has fallen to us in a land whose judges are incorrupt, and whose laws are imbued with the spirit of that Word which teaches rulers and people alike 'to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God.'"

But here we will take leave of Mr Gray; and if he should still be unconvinced that he cannot write a book, we will by and by, give some more specimens of Mr Gray's workmanship in the way of book-writing. We hear, however, that Mr Gray has been writing and publishing more books, giving accounts of his travels; his doings in this department have evidently, as we apprehend, found favour with the public, and he has thus been encouraged to do more of that kind of work, which, in our humble opinion and as we have tried to show, he is as far as possible from being competent to do. If our efforts, therefore, will convince either Mr Gray or the reader that Mr Gray cannot write a book, we will not have written in vain.

SINENSIS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, may be expected here about Thursday next, the 29th inst. by the P. M. steamer *City of Peking*.

The next FRENCH AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS (via Gaile) may be expected here by the M. M. steamer *Yangtse*, about Thursday, the 29th inst.

We understand that His Excellency the Governor has given instructions to have the Botanical Gardens prepared for a public Promenade Concert on the evening of next Wednesday, the 28th inst., being the centenary of the birthday of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet. The Gardens will be illuminated under the direction of Mr Ford, superintendent; and, by the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Geddes and the officers of the Regiment, the Band of the 27th Inniskillings will play from nine till eleven o'clock.

We would commend attention to the apropos reproduction in our sixth page to-day, of "Recollections of the Queen."

The following is a list of the guests to be present at the Queen's Birthday State Dinner this evening:—

Sir T. Wade, Sir John and Lady Smale, Bishop Raimond, Hon. Col. Stuart, Commodore Smith, Hon. J. Russell, Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. H. B. Gibb, Capt. Paschen, I.G.N., Capt. Schering, Major Phillips, 27th Inniskillings, the Harbour Master and Mrs. and Miss Thomsett, Mr. Creagh, the Col. Surgeon and Mrs. Ayres, Rev. Dr. Eitel and Mrs. Eitel, Capt. Barton, A.A.M.S., the Acting Registrar General, Captain MoEuen, Commander Guimaraes (Portuguese gun-vessel *Tejo*), Mr. Pitman, Rev. E. Lemonnier, and Major Palmer, A.D.C.

The following were also invited but from various causes, were unable to attend:—The Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. Marsh, the Hon. the Surveyor General, the Captain Superintendent of Police and Mrs. Deane, the Colonel-Chaplain and Mrs. Kidd, and Dr. F. Stewart.

The General Reception in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday will be held from 10 o'clock till midnight.

To-day, Her Majesty's birthday, has been observed as a holiday by all the Government offices; at the Police Court only the business was of such importance that delay could not be allowed. The Banks were also closed. Very little in the way of business was done anywhere. At 6 o'clock in the morning the interesting ceremony of trooping the colours was performed by H. M.'s 27th Regiment, and a few *de joie* was fired. The harbour was gay with bunting, nearly every vessel in port displaying something in the shape of holiday attire. At noon the roar of artillery was sufficient to justify a belief that Hongkong was in a state of siege. There were no less than eleven vessels of war in the harbour at present, and each of these sent forth clouds of smoke and flame followed by reports which echoed and re-echoed amongst the hills, the battery chiming in.

Queen Victoria, was born sixty years ago to-day, May 24th, 1819; and succeeded to the throne, June 20th, 1837, when she was

eighteen years of age. She is now therefore in the 42nd year of her reign, and, out of the other 34 sovereigns England has had since the Conquest, only four have reigned so long; they were Henry III. reigned 56 years; age at death 66; Edward III. reigned 60 years; age at death 66; Elizabeth reigned 44 years, 4 mos. 7 days; age at death 70; George III. reigned (nominally) 59 years, and died in his 82nd year, but during nine years of that period, owing to his mental illness, his son George, Prince of Wales, (afterwards George IV.) was Regent. The following table given the length of reign &c. of the sovereigns of the Hanoverian Line:—

George I.—Born 1680, began to reign August 1, 1714; reigned 12 years, 10 mos., 10 days; age at death 68.

George II.—Born 1683; began to reign June 11, 1727; reigned 33 years, 4 mos., 14 days; age at death 87.

George III.—Born 1738, began to reign Oct. 25, 1760; reigned 59 years, 3 mos., 4 days; age at death 82.

George IV.—Born 1762; began to reign Jan. 29, 1820; reigned 10 years, 4 mos., 28 days; age at death 68.

William VI.—Born 1765, began to reign June 26, 1820; reigned 6 years, 11 mos., 24 days; age at death 72.

Victoria.—(Our present Queen, whom God preserve) born 1819, began to reign June 20, 1837; has reigned up till to-day, (her 60th birthday), 41 years, 11 mos., 4 days.

Her Majesty has ruled longer than any other living Monarch, for although the Emperor of Germany—in his 82nd year, he only ascended the throne of Prussia in 1861; and was declared Emperor of Germany in 1871; he is the oldest Sovereign living. The other crowned heads older than Her Majesty are the Emperor of Russia, who was born April 17, (29 new style) 1818; and the King of Denmark, who was born April 18, same year. They are thus only one year older than the Queen, and their rules are short compared to Her Majesty's, the former succeeding to the throne only in 1856, and the latter in 1863. From these two parent stocks have come respectively the Duchess of Edinburgh, England's darling and pride the Princess of Wales.

No date has yet been fixed for the execution of the three men now under sentence of death.

We learn that the Hankow tea market was opened on Monday last, on the part of the buyers for Russia, when some 70,000 half chests were settled. The English buyers had been holding aloof so far, but the *Glencoe* was expected to leave to-day. In Foochow the trade understanding had been come to not to open the market until the 1st of June.

It is the opinion of many old residents that we are to have a very hot summer this year, and will be visited by a severe typhoon. The weather certainly promises to be hot, but we will at least hope that we shall be spared the typhoon until better prepared to meet it than now. The town is being rebuilt, will soon reduce the mud houses being thrown up at present, to a heap of ruins, and the consequences will be far more disastrous than when they were in the same state through the agency of fire, as life may be sacrificed wholesale.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to a certain verandah within a hundred yards of the Court House which, he says, should have a large label "Highly Dangerous," exhibited on each of its supports. A few days ago a lump of rotten wood fell while he was passing under it. The duties of the Inspector of Buildings seem to be somewhat vague; judging from a recent coroner's inquest, and he suggests that the responsibilities of this overworked officer should be more clearly defined, for his future guidance, and the public safety.

THE REVIEW of Archbishop Grey's book about China, which appears in another column is interesting and valuable, as being the criticism by an educated, liberal and highly intelligent and well-informed Chinese gentleman, of a work by a foreigner, whose claim to that ability, not to speak of painstaking accuracy, that one expects to find in so ambitious an author, has already been called in question on more than one occasion. "Argus," in his "Adversaria" in the *Courier*, says of the work:—"I see Archbishop Grey, formerly of Canton, has appeared for the third time as an author, on this occasion with a *Journey Round the World*. Such a work should have proceeded, not followed, Baron Hübner's *Promenade en tour du Monde*, just as a rich soprano should be preceded (if absolutely necessary) and not followed by a weak and treble alto. With all the advantages of his years of experience in the East, Archbishop Grey has not put together a book to be compared with that of the grave and thoughtful diplomatist above mentioned."

THE following is the order of service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, Sunday after Ascension:—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria; First Lesson, Deuteronomy xxx.; Second Lesson, John ix. v. 39; Verse, No. 2. Te Deum; Psalm, No. 134 and 135 Monk; Te Deum; No. 95 and 96 Monk; Jablata, No. 113 Monk; Anthem, "I will call upon Thee Lord," No. 38; Hymn, "There is a blessed home," No. 230.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy xxx.; Second Lesson, Philimon; Psalm, No. 134 page 135 Monk; Cantata Domino, No. 115 Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 82 Monk; First Hymn, "Our blest redeemer," No. No. 207; Second Hymn, "Now that the day-light dies away," No. 16.

It is not only Hongkong that suffers from gang robberies; in fact it is well known that they are very prevalent all over China, especially in the Kwantung province. When caught, these desperadoes have a short shrift, and are soon minus a head. It was only the laxity of vigilance displayed by the police, and the mild policy displayed in treating criminals, that led to their trying Hongkong as a field for adventure. But although they nearly succeeded in securing a rich booty on that occasion, they are sensible enough men to know that not only would a similar attempt made now prove a failure, but the gang would in all probability be got hold of and be severely dealt with. The Chinese authorities have perhaps not done as much as they might have done in aiding us to find any of the scoundrels who took part in the attack, but they are always ready to ask our assistance in arresting those who offend against the laws of China.

A daring attack was made on the village of Tsan Kong in the Pun U district near Canton on the 3rd Feb. when twelve houses were looted, property to a considerable value stolen, and seven persons murdered. The gang numbered nearly thirty men, and twenty-two of them are believed to have reached our shores. (Pleasant!) One Hung Chin Wing, a farmer, laid an information at the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Creagh, setting forth that his house was entered by a gang of robbers, and property to the value of \$200 stolen, and one person killed; also that the robbers, after trying him up proceeded to loot other houses. They robbed twelve houses altogether and seven persons were killed. Some of the robbers, it appears, were known to the complainant, as they belonged to the same village. Thirteen of these men were arrested yesterday by Sergeant Toomey, and there is some probability of the others being secured. They were taken before the Magistrate to-day, and a military mandarin appeared to apply for their rendition. The case was remanded. Were the Chinese Government to arrest thirteen of the men who took part in the Winglok Street raid, it would be an act of courtesy we should fully appreciate.

HONG & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 17th May.—Arrivals During the Week.—May 9, Sheldrake, from Tamsui; 9, Monarch, from Hongkong; 10, Tah Yew, from Shanghai; 11, Lily, from Hongkong; 11, Namos, from Hongkong; 12, Syria, from Shanghai; 12, Teviot, from Hongkong; 12, Blankenese, from Amoy; 14, Douglas, from Hongkong; 14, Iron, from New-chang; 14, Cuba, from Newchwang; 15, Merionethshire, from Hogo; 16, Glenfalloch, from Hongkong.

Departures During the Week.—May 11, Hamburg, for Tientsin; 11, Etdrope, for Shanghai; 12, Sheldrake, for Hongkong; 13, Namos, for Hongkong; 15, Tah Yew, for Shanghai; 16, Douglas, for Hongkong.

Shipping in Port.—Forward Ho, Braemar Castle, Bon Goo, Glenneagles, Monarch, Lily, Syria, Teviot, Blankenese, Irazu, Cuba, Merionethshire, Glenfalloch.

THE *Ceylon Observer* has, in a recent issue, the following paragraph in its London correspondence respecting Baron Overbeck's Borneo scheme:—"I have no definite information as yet respecting the intentions of the Foreign Office as to the Borneo scheme, nor has any notice of motion appeared on the Parliamentary lists to date with regard to it. The impression on the minds of those who have watched the course of matters with regard to this proposal is that it is not viewed with favour by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs any more than it has been by his *conferrers* of the Colonial Office, and I am assured by a good authority, that were it not for its earnest advocacy by one high official in the Foreign Office—backed up by Mr. Pope Hennessy's representations—that it would see this have met with prompt refusal. However, as I have stated, I cannot as yet learn that the Government has committed itself to any decided opinion one way or the other with regard to it."

GENERAL GRANT AT SHANGHAI.—The reception and entertainment of General Grant have been eminently successful; but the pleasure of the whole has been considerably marred by a serious accident by which one life has been lost, and that of a European has been placed in great jeopardy. He landed on Saturday, the 17th instant, the second anniversary of his departure from America on his tour round the world. It was on the 17th May, 1877, that he embarked at Philadelphia for England, and the General says that he seems at Shanghai reminded him greatly of some departure, which is no mean compliment to the small but public-spirited and enterprising community.

OF the northern port. The papers to hand to-day are full of the most graphic descriptions of a really magnificent display, and a hearty welcome by the community, foreign and native. An address from the general community was presented and briefly acknowledged by the General. The Toast was presented, and to him the General expressed his delight with the hearty reception. The horses refusing duty through the hand playing volunteers dragged the carriage containing the General, and Mrs. Grant, and others from the Wharf to Mr. Bailey's house. The procession of the military, and seamen from the numerous war vessels in the harbour was imposing in the extreme. A dinner party was given in the evening. On the whole, say our contemporary, Shanghai has reason to be proud of the welcome accorded to the General on his arrival on Saturday. It was a welcome eclipsing the earnestness which characterised the demonstrations on the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis's visits, while at the same time the excellence of the proceedings indicated that it was not overdone.

Next day the General and his son accompanied by Mr. Bailey visited the active town walking through the English and French Settlements, and attended at the Cathedral in the evening. The torch-light procession of the Viro Brigades and the accompanying illumination of the Settlements, on Monday night, were so complete in every respect as to leave nothing to be desired—affording a sight at once so novel and interesting that it could not have failed to strike the illustrious party who twice viewed it from the balcony of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—by the way, the best "colours of vantage" in the Settlement from which to behold such a display—with pleasure and surprise.

An unfortunate accident occurred when the procession was near the Masonic Hall. The following account appears in the *N. C. D. News*:—"From some at present unexplained cause, though it is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark, a pot of some explosive compound, which had been procured without the knowledge and against the orders of the Chief Engineer, took fire, and blew up with a loud report and violent concussion, seriously injuring three persons—a foreigner and two Chinese—the former, Mr. E. Montrie, of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., being very severely wounded in the fleshy part of the right thigh. Assistance was immediately rendered, and he was carried into the French bank and Dr. Little and Dr. Jamieson sent for, appliances being meanwhile used to stop the great flow of blood. We understand the injury was found to be serious as to prevent his removal, and arrangements were kindly made for his accommodation at the Bank as well as for those friends who volunteered to sit up with him. Mr. Harvie, on being informed of the accident, at once hastened to render what assistance he could. One of the injured Chinese has since died."

The other foreigners who were injured, but not so seriously, were Mr. E. J. Rowland, who was burnt about the face—he was conveyed to the General Hospital, where his hurts were at once attended to, and he was afterwards taken home—and Mr. Sachau, who was standing on the lower balcony of Messrs. Fustat's long, and was struck and cut with some of the flying debris. Several other persons had their clothes torn.

Police Intelligence. (Before C. F. Creagh Esq.) Saturday, 24th May.

SECURING PAYMENT OF WAGES. Cheung Sz, and four others, were charged with stealing the *Lo Tung Ho*, licensed fishing junk, No. 1659, together with the nets and fishing tackle valued at \$250, on the 22nd instant at Tai Ka Wan. It appeared from the evidence that defendants were employed as seamen on board the junk and three months' wages were due them. They could not go any money from the complainant, who owed a lot of money to other people; the defendants were afraid the other creditors would seize the junk for debt; so during the complainant's absence, they sailed away from Tai Ka Wan to Shan-Ki Wan.

Defendants said that they had had no food at all one day, and had to kill the dog to satisfy their hunger. Mr. Creagh ordered them to enter into their personal recognizances in \$50 each, and advised them to take proceedings in the Summary Jurisdiction Court to recover their wages.

DASTARDY ASSAULT. Ling Awah, a fireman, S. S. Alaska, was charged with assaulting one Chan Ah, the master of the Yam Ki Shoo shop, Tung Man Lane. It would appear that the complainant was riding in a chair in East Street, when the defendant called him by name, and on his turning round in the chair, the defendant struck him on his head with an iron bar and ran away. He was stopped by a European (James Phillip Marquand) who witnessed the assault. The chair-coolies also deposed to seeing the assault which was apparently quite unprovoked. Defendant said that the complainant accused him of owing him money, and struck him with an umbrella. He did not touch the defendant. Fined \$10 with the alternative of twenty-one days' hard labour, and to enter into a personal recognizance in \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months. He was also ordered to pay \$5 amends to the complainant or be imprisoned for seven days with hard labour in addition.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Flunket)

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT. Chen P. K. Shen, a rent collector, was charged on remand with embezzling the sum of \$2819.40 the moneys of his employer Pang Ing, comprador to the Commissariat. The information which was filed reads as follows:—"I am owner of a number of houses in this Colony. One Cheung P. K. Shen is employed by me to collect the rents. I pay him a salary of ten dollars a month. Finding, according to my accounts, that the tenants were very much in arrears with their rents, I appointed another person to collect the new rents from the beginning of the current month, and directed Cheung P. K. Shen to particularly attend to the collection of the rents in arrears. On Monday last, upon examining his account I ascertained that he had received into his possession or account of the said rents, from one to three, moneys amounting to two thousand, eight hundred and nineteen

dollars and forty three cents, for which he has not accounted to me. I verily believe, and do suspect and believe, that he has fraudulently embezzled and stolen the said moneys, and I pray for a warrant for his arrest. He lives on the second floor of house No. 169 Queen's Road Central."

The complainant, who is perhaps better known as Hing Koo, the comprador for the Commissariat Department, gave evidence. He deposed to the defendant being employed by him to collect rents, at a salary of \$10 per month and 5 per cent commission. He (complainant) had about forty houses of his own, and had a contract with Mr. Ryrie to collect the rent of 51 houses and with Mr. Remedios to collect the rent of 25 more. He paid Messrs Ryrie and Remedios a certain fixed sum per month, for the houses in question, let or not let, and whatever he received in the shape of rent was therefore his own. He employed the prisoner to collect the rent of these 76 houses, the prisoner was to receive \$10 per month, as salary and 5 per cent on all profits made by complainant. The contract with Mr. Ryrie was for seven years, and it expired in March last, that with Mr. Remedios for three years only, and expires at the end of the current month. These accounts were kept quite distinct, and under separate names. That for a complainant's own houses was kept in the name of Hing Tak Tong, Mr. Ryrie's, under the name of Sin Ki, and Mr. Remedios's Wan Sing Tong. He had entered into a new contract with Mr. Ryrie for three years, but suspecting the prisoner was acting dishonestly, he refused to employ him to collect under the new contract. Prisoner had been asked to make up his accounts, as there were a number of tenants said to be in arrears; when prisoner was asked to produce the bills he acknowledged that he had collected and spent the money, and begged forgiveness. He had offered to give complainant a promissory note for the amount, but complainant refused to accept such a security, as it was valueless.

These are the simple facts of the case as related by the complainant, although it took nearly four hours to elicit as much, the evidence being greatly regarding questions of account.

The Court adjourned for fifteen, and on resuming the evidence of the accountant was taken at some length, and was corroborative of that of the complainant. The case was then further remanded till Monday next.

China. AMOY. (Gazette.) The U.S.S. *Ranger*, Commander Boyd, left to-day for Swatow. The Chinese man-of-war *Wang Nien* arrived on the 19th, from Foochow with the Chinese Admiral on board. The steamer *Hailong*, Captain Goode, arrived on the 20th, from Hongkong and Swatow with the English and American mails. The British steamer *Palradoc*, Capt. White, arrived on the 19th, at the other harbour, after landing passengers and mails, she proceeded on her voyage to Shanghai. We understand that the French mail for Foochow was on board in hopes of catching the S. S. *Kwong Tung*; unfortunately the *Kwong Tung* left a few hours previous to her arrival. The bathing house and the season were opened on Saturday evening last by four determined amateurs, two of the A and two of the B class. One of the former was the distinguished winner of last year's silver cup.

FOOCHOW. (Herald, May 15th.) The first considerable freshet of the season set in on the 11th inst; and the river continues to be above the average height. The Chinese officials have, we understand, arranged for the publication in the native language of the proceedings in the Wah-shan case. H. M. S. *Sheldrake* was relieved on the 11th inst. by the *Lily*, and left on the day following for Hongkong, where she will, we understand, be paid off and re-commissioned. H. E. Sir Thomas Wade left for Hongkong per S. S. *Namos* on the 18th inst. It is rumoured that there is every probability of His Excellency's return to the Bannan City ere long. Seven steam ships are, it will be noted, on the berth for London, and several others are expected within the next few days. The arrivals of new season's tea from the Peking and other adjacent districts are not sufficient to form any criterion of the crop, though so far the quality is considered rather inferior to the earlier supplies of last season.

HANKOW. The *Hankow Tea Market Report* of the 18th May says:—"For the first time in the annals of the Tea trade at this port, foreign buyers have consented to an agreement, the terms of which are set forth as under:—"We the undersigned hereby agree and bind ourselves not to offer directly or indirectly for the new Teas either here or at Kiating before Monday, the 19th inst. We also agree not to ship Teas on a native account to London, before the same date. It is distinctly understood that this agreement to be binding must be general. Hankow, 8th May, 1879."

Speculation is rife as to whether or not the above will have the desired effect of preventing the usual rush when bidding commences, but it certainly has opened the eyes of natives to the fact they have believed in heretofore, viz., that buyers can carry out a combination, when they see it to be to their interests to do so. It also affords the advantage to shippers of being able thoroughly to inspect the Teas before purchasing, and also of having a large stock to select from, instead of a few choys, as has been customary in former years. Masters of both Hankow and Kiating district Teas were placed on the Market on the 15th instant. The general impression appears to be that the Teas are this in water, but as many of the best choys have not yet been shown, we defer an opinion until next report. The following is an estimate of Teas arrived up to the evening of 18th inst; the bulk of which has been placed on the market:—Hankow district Teas, 188,000 p-chests; Kiating district Teas, 47,000 p-chests. Freight.—The following steamers are in port on the berth for London:—*Glencoe*, *Loudoun Castle*, *Glenariff*, *Glenarney*, *Afghan*, *Mahabar* and *Lord of the Isles*. The *Argonia* is likewise in port to land, it is said, for Russia. No rates of freight have as yet been circulated.

Portfolio.

AMARI ALIQUID.

If ever at the fount of joy
Poor mortal stoops to fill his cup,
Still willing fresh to his annoy
A bitter something bubbles up.
So one sang sadly long ago,
Sang how the fairest flowers amid,
Even where the springs of pleasure flow,
"Surgit amari aliquid."

And echoing down the vaults of time,
The warning signs for me and you
In Latin verse, in English rhyme;
"Twas true of old, to-day 'tis true.
Ah, brother! have you not full oft
Round, even as the Roman did,
That in life's most delicious draught
"Surgit amari aliquid?"

You run the race, the battle fight,
And eager seize at last the prize:
The nectar in your goblet bright
Is yours to drain, blest beauty's eyes.
Yet are these honors out of date—
They would not come when they were bid;
The longest-for draught is all too late—
"Surgit amari aliquid."

Or, haply, in the cruel strife
You foully thrust a brother down
And with his broken heart, or life,
Purchased your bauble of a crown.
Wear it, but for remorseful thought
In vain you struggle to be rid;
The triumph is too dearly bought—
"Surgit amari aliquid."

And so the cup is turned to gall,
The fount polluted at its source,
Envenomed and embittered all
By dull regret to keen remorse.
Well hast thou said, O goddess sage!
From these not all the truth was hid,
Though ever on thy mighty page
"Surgit amari aliquid."

—Blackwood's Magazine.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE QUEEN.

After Sir Robert Peel's accession in 1841 some droll things were told about her Majesty's coldness towards some of the Court ladies thrust upon her, as it was said, against her will. The only truth is that, in Prince Albert's days, the etiquette of the Court was extremely severe, and some of the young ladies in attendance had occasionally to be reminded that they were expected to remain standing when the Queen or the Prince was in the room, and that, moreover, they must not mix in the conversation by word or laughter, unless requested. A certain maid of honour, who had a beautiful singing voice, and has since become a charming actress, was one day bidden to sit down at the piano and play something. She declined, forgetting that the Queen's wishes were a command. The Queen insisted kindly, but the maiden urged that she has a cold. "Well, then, you had better go to bed," said her Majesty. "Oh, no, thank you," was the answer; "but if you don't mind, I'll sit down," and she did. On another occasion a maid of honour who had accompanied the Queen to the opera, and who ought by rights to have taken a seat at the back of the box, heedlessly sat down in the chair reserved for the Prince Consort. A glance from the Queen warned her that she had committed a blunder; but the girl was either obtuse or stubborn, for she merely removed to the next chair in the front row intended for another member of the Royal family, and this time she not only stuck to her place but ignored the fitness of things by applauding throughout the performance, like the rest of the audience. This, however, is not so bad as the conduct of that newly-appointed equestrian who had been told that he must appear in knee-breeches at the Royal dinner table, but who came down in trousers, and naively apologized to the Queen, saying that he had found his new breeches too tight. Etiquette is not merely designed, as some people suppose, to regulate crowned heads with reverence; it is regulated also to secure them complete privacy when they want it, inasmuch that a breach of etiquette acts in much the same way as an intrusion would upon private persons. There are some rules of etiquette, too, which are framed to protect the sovereign from the importunity of menials who might be used as vehicles for presenting petitions. Formerly a King or Queen took nothing from the hands of any person who was not of gentle blood; and until the close of George IV.'s reign the Royal Family were waited upon at table by gentlemen pages, to whom the servants handed the dishes, and who presented them standing when the Court dined in private, on bended knee at public banquets. These formalities have now been abolished to some extent, but the Prince Consort, when out shooting, would never take his gun from the hands of a gamekeeper; he required that it should be handed to him by one of the squires; and the Queen herself is strict in requiring that all the personal attendants she requires, except at table, should be done by the ladies and gentlemen of her Court. Mr. Guizot used to relate that when her Majesty visited Louis Philippe at the Château d'Eu in 1843, the King, having heard that it was the Queen's habit to drink a glass of water before retiring for the night, ordered that one should be brought her. It was presented by a laquais, and her Majesty refused it. Louis Philippe, seeing there was something wrong, whispered to one of his sons, who went to fetch the tray, and this time the Queen took the glass graciously enough. It does not seem to have struck Mr. Guizot that the King would have done better to have offered the glass himself, and that in this instance he showed himself much less of a fine gentleman than Napoleon III., who, during the Queen's visit to Paris in 1855, took care on all occasions to treat her Majesty not merely as a fellow-monarch but as a lady. This visit to Paris, by the way, was marked by a little incident which rather shocked the Queen. A ball was given at the Hotel de Ville, and Musard, the famous celebrity, conducted the orchestra. He unfortunately made, thinking to pay a compliment to the English Sovereign, had set a God Save the Queen to polka measure; and as Napoleon III. had no ear at all for music, he would never have perceived the mistake had not a chamberlain pointed it out to him. One thing that rather surprised the French Emperor in his intercourse with the Queen was her intimate knowledge of political affairs and her utter freedom from reticence in discussing them. She was constitutional enough in the sense of being resolved never to resist the clearly expressed wish of Parliament, but she let it be seen that she directed her Ministers as much as they advised her. Most

Premiers have been extremely deferential towards the Queen, and the only one that was not—Lord John Russell—had no reason to congratulate himself upon his crabbedness, for he got into very ill odour at Court, and found no support there in trying times. He was one of the very few statesmen who ever received a downright sharp answer from the Queen. This was in 1860, after the Italian revolution, when the different Grand Dukes were being disposed of. The Duchess of Parma, in great distress, wrote to the Queen, beseeching her to intercede with Victor Emmanuel, so that her private property might not be confiscated, and the Queen, compassionately willing to do what was asked, showed the letter to Earl Russell. "The constitution demands that I should answer that," remarked his lordship, in his piping, ungovernable voice. "Well, then, answer it," said the Queen, and turned away, much offended. It has often been said that the Queen liked Lord Palmerston, but this is an error. Her favourite Ministers have been Lord Melbourne and Aberdeen. Sir Robert Peel she at first disliked intensely, but her aversion wore off when she came to know him better, and exactly the same thing occurred in the case of Mr. Disraeli. Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps not aware that until he succeeded to the Premiership in 1868 the Queen had only read one of his novels, "Henrietta Temple." She read all the others in the course of the three months after Mr. Disraeli had become her chief adviser, and in due time enjoyed "Lothair," though the present Premier has never ranked among her favourite authors. For this her lordship may console himself, seeing that Thackeray and the late Lord Lytton are under the same ban as himself. The Queen likes Dickens's novels, one of two of George Eliot's, but chiefly Wilkie Collins's and Mr. Black's—the latter's descriptions of Scotch scenery being very dear to her. The Queen also reads and re-reads Walter Scott's novels, which is more than most of her subjects do now, more's the pity! On the whole, though, she inclines rather towards the serious reading of history and theology, and the libraries of all her palaces are richly stocked with books of chronicles and memoirs, though it has been noticed that she never calls for a French book, having a deep objection to French literature in all its branches. Every one who has conversed with the Queen on theological or historical subjects has remarked how thoroughly Protestant is her religiousness, and how she yet keeps up quite a sentimental feeling of sympathy with the Stuarts. Going one day into the library at Windsor Castle, she discovered the library engaged in reading some strongly J. obite memoirs. "Oh, you need not put them away," she said, with a pleasant smile; "you know I am a Jacobite myself." This does not quite tally with the story which Macaulay used to tell of the Queen's opinion about James II. The historian being on a visit to Windsor, her Majesty observed, "I have been reading your history, Mr. Macaulay, and I am afraid I cannot say much for my ancestor, James II." "Your Majesty's predecessor, not ancestor," answered the historian, who apparently thought that the Queen had not been well informed about her own lineage. The Queen leads a very quiet and yet a busy life, and few great ladies find time to compress so many occupations into a day-time as she does. She breakfasts at 9, lunches at 2, and dines at 6. From 8 to 9 she generally drives or walks out, but the remainder of her hours is devoted to State business, study, or correspondence with members of her widespread family. All the Queen's private letters are written in English—not in German, as many think—and, in fact, German is no little spoken among the Royal Family that even when the Crown Prince of Germany comes over he speaks English at Court like his wife's relatives. The Queen's devotion to State affairs is well known, and her intervention in them, particularly when religious questions are involved, is not at all half-hearted. She also exercises her own discretion very freely in the appointment of bishops and peers. Dr. Tait was nominated by her to the see of Canterbury before Mr. Disraeli had recommended any one, and about a year previously her Majesty had flatly refused to bestow a mitre on Dr. Wordsworth, owing to the protests which this divine had emitted when Dr. Stanley was made Dean of Westminster. A little later she consented to appoint Dr. Wordsworth to the see of Lincoln, but rather as a compliment to his scholarly attainments than out of any feeling for his views as a churchman. As to peers, the Queen, anxious to preserve the prestige of the nobility, has made it her rule never to nominate men of small fortune unless they were persons of fairly advanced age, having no sons. On a certain occasion, when advised to raise to the peerage a diplomatist more ambitious than wealthy, she replied, very ably, "I should be rendering him a poor service," and the diplomaist had to be content with the ribbon of G.C.B. I have just alluded to Dean Stanley. He is, of all divines in the Church of England, the one whom the Queen likes best as a preacher, and this liking is backed by a strong personal regard. During the lifetime of Lady Augusta Stanley, her Majesty was a frequent visitor at the deanery, and there on several occasions met Mr. Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle (who by the by, refused the Grand Cross of the Bath at the same time when Mr. Tennyson declined a baronetcy), is no courtier, and his unobsequious manners more than once amused the Queen. One day, being perhaps "hard of hearing," and wishing to hear her Majesty's remarks distinctly, he came close to her dragging a chair after him, and, having made himself cosy by her side, proceeded to question her as to her historical likes and dislikes, instead of waiting till he was himself questioned. "I have never heard any story as to the lady who rules or rules which did not tend to enhance one's admiration for her as a woman."—*Truth*.

A PUBLISHING FEAT.—General Sir Arthur Cunynghame's book, "My Command in South Africa, 1874-1878," a demy 8vo. of 400 pages, with three illustrations, has been printed and published by Messrs. Macmillan with unusual rapidity. The manuscript reached the publishers on Wednesday, February 12, and the printers and engravers began their work on Thursday, February 13. The first thirty copies, unbound, were despatched for the use of the officers of the first three battalions leaving England for the Cape on Tuesday, February 18, at 11.30 A.M., from Messrs. Clowes's printing office. The preface arrived on Friday, and the book was carefully read and revised in passing through the press. General Cunynghame was Lord Chalmersford's immediate predecessor.

HOW TO WASH LACE.

The washing of lace is seldom attended with success, on account of the ignorance of the proper manipulation. The following is the fashion mode, which renders the lace nearly equal to new. Scrape a little of the best yellow soap into hot water—a pint or a quart, according to requirements. Add to the requirements: Add to the liquid a table spoonful of turpentine and a spoonful of ammonia. Leave the lace to soak in the mixture for half-an-hour, then press gently with the knuckles without ever attempting to rub it. Rinse in several tepid waters, meanwhile handling the lace as little as possible, and dry in a linen cloth by gentle patting. The second process consists of an immersion into weak gum water, the preparation of which needs careful judgment; as different kinds of lace require a different consistency. The only object is to give just the necessary support; if the solution be too weak, the lace will appear flimsy, and if too strong an ugly stiffness will be the result. Afterwards place the lace on an ironing board of the length of the lace, which should be previously covered with folds of colored thick flannel or ingrain woolen material. The color that shows up the design the best saves the sight. With a few lace pins secure the article, neither stretching nor leaving it too loose; then proceed to the most tedious part of the work by setting pins in every pur and along the top edge, planting them outwards, and particularly avoiding to prick any in the meshes or in the pattern. On the completion of this tiresome task, the groundwork will be nearly dry, but the flowers, scrolls, &c., will still feel damp. These can either be ironed dry, to appear flat, or if desired, raised by a small ivory stipple, called in France "pied," four inches long, rounded at one end and slightly pointed at the other. With this little tool rub gently and deftly over the design; then wrap up the board in muslin, lay it aside for a few hours, or even till the next morning, when the stipple operation is again repeated. On the removal of the pins the pulled edges stand out beautifully, a most essential point for good effect of the lace. If, as often happens, the fragile plots have been torn, the purling must be at once replaced by a bought one. From its delicacy, lace should be washed as seldom as possible, and if it has acquired the true yellow of age, no attempt must be made to bleach it. Of late, fashion has induced many ladies to repeat our grandmothers' stratagem of dipping lace into a bath of indelible coffee water; however, such contrivances are not advisable for the real point, such as Argentan, Alençon, Angletre, &c., which may be always worn white.

In getting up worn-out lace, dispense with the gum bath, and in preference, after having well patted and pinned out the lace, dip the feathers of a quill pen into a gum solution rather thicker than the water, and wash over the designs only, leaving the meshes free. Instead of gum, a strong solution of white sugar can be used with advantage for the stiffening.—*Queen*.

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

"Household Departments" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heavenly inspired mysteries of cooking runs a frightful risk. The editor of the *Weekly Pictorial* has started a column of that kind recently, and a few days afterwards a fierce-looking female came into the office carefully concealing some object behind her apron.

"Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make current cake?"

He said he was.

"You said to mix washing soda with the flour, and stir in a little corn meal and sweet oil to give it consistency?"

"I believe so."

"And to add fifteen eggs and some molasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set in a cool place to bake?"

"I think that was it."

"Well, take that then!" and the indignant housewife knocked him down with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on the *Peavine* pattern.—*Prisco Newsletter*.

SERENADING.

If the parent of the period only knew what unnecessary anguish he often causes the young would-be dittos, he would doubtless "let up" on the latter unhappy individuals occasionally. The other evening young Bilkins went to serenade his girl on Van Ness Avenue. The amateur orchestra, of which he is a member, had hardly quothed out the first two bars of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," when the second story window went up, and old Betts—Amelia's father—stuck his head out and remarked:

"Is there no way of compromising this thing?"

"What—w—what?" gasped Bilkins.

"I say, can't we make some arrangement to get out of this matter. How does four dollars and an old gas stove strike you?"

"Why—this is a serenade," explained Bilkins.

"Exactly! so I see. Now, suppose I were to stand the beer, and car fare all round, wouldn't you go out in the suburbs somewhere, and work off the rest of it in front of some Dumb and Dumb Asylum, or other?"

"Well, I'm blown!" ejaculated the crushed lover.

"I should think you would be hitched to the end of that big trombone. Don't point it this way, for heaven's sake; it might go off!"

"Come down here, and say that, like a man," roared the big drum, who was full of Budweiser and fury. "You half-headed old pelican, come down!"

"I—I—think we had better—better go, as it were, boys," murmured the mortified Bilkins, and the disgusted band walked sadly off, scornfully ignoring Bogg's parting injunctions to reform and lead better lives, after this thing blew over.—*Prisco Newsletter*.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A case of "mistaken identity" as it is termed, was disposed of at the Westminster police court recently. The mistake was certainly one of a most serious character, supposing the facts to be correctly stated in the report. It seems that a clock was stolen from a lodging-house on the 14th ult., by a stranger who called at the house and asked to see the rooms. The maid-servant at the lodging-house was on Saturday taken by a detective officer to the Marylebone police court to see if she could identify a man in custody for several offences of a like nature. She failed to recognize the prisoner, but "pounced" on a gentleman who happened to be present in the court, and declared that he was the man who had visited the house at the time the clock was taken. The unfortunate gentleman was accordingly brought to the Westminster police court and charged with the theft. The girl swore positively to him; and an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department, it is stated, said that the accused was a friend of the man in custody at Marylebone. In vain did the gentleman protest that those statements were entirely incorrect, and that so far from being a "friend" of the prisoner in custody at Marylebone, he had merely gone to the police-court to see if he were the same person who had been defrauding various charitable people for some time past. In vain did he offer references to "gentlemen of the highest position in the Roman Catholic Church," whose names, he said, he had given to the police, and who could testify that he was not what he was accused of being—namely, a thief and the associate of thieves. The Magistrate turned a deaf ear to his remonstrances, and remanded him, refusing, notwithstanding his earnest request, to take bail for his appearance. Later on, however, it was proved by a host of witnesses that the gentleman who had been thus accused, imprisoned and vilified was entirely innocent, and was miles away at the time of the occurrence. He was therefore discharged with profuse apologies from the Bench for the "remarkable mistake" which had taken place, and with warm expressions of regret that "he had been put to the pain and indignity of incarceration on such a charge." The story is, indeed, a most uncomfortable one, and may possibly lead to further proceedings of an unpleasant nature.

Miscellaneous.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

A little boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are deep enough.—*Boston Globe*.

A girl at school would like to have two birthdays every year. When she grows up a woman she objects to having one.

A QUAREL is, nine times out of ten, merely the fermentation of a misunderstanding.

A LADY describing an ill-natured man says he never smiles but he feels ashamed of it.

In the Eastern States they have a new kind of ulcer, with snowflakes all around the collar and a box tunnel down the back.

LET a boy in cast-iron boots, says a Detroit philosopher, and he'd get his feet wet just the same.

A JAPANESE student at Yale College, New Haven, called on a young lady, and was invited to call again soon. He called again in about an hour.

It appears to be "in the eternal fitness of things" that all bankruptcy laws should be failures—that a professional trustee should not be a trustee, and that liquidations means a melting away of assets.—*Punch*.

An exchange tells of a doctor's little boy, aged six, who thinks God must have a good deal of confidence in his father, or he wouldn't entrust him with so many babies to distribute.

In the course of a recent libel suit the English Attorney-General said: "There is at present a mania in literature, art and philosophy, to say something which cannot be understood."

A NEW YORK Alderman got off a Latin sentence in a speech, but upon being asked by some of his brethren not so well informed, to translate it, stammered awhile and finally subsided, without giving its meaning.

He was kneeling at her feet and saying, "My precious sweet, life belongs to me as a penitence, streaked with glorious golden frettings of a soul which knoweth no love so." "Oh, Henry!" said she, "get on that's the correct card."

A MAWLY-MANNERED lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write: "Oh, you should just see some of his love letters." "Yes, I know," was the freezing reply: "I've got a bushel of 'em in my trunk."—*Tableau*.

LAST winter Dr. Socket, of Chester, Connecticut, made a violin of two thousand and fifty pieces of wood. We always thought there should be about two thousand and fifty pieces in most of the fiddles we ever listened to.

CONNECTICUT boasts of a girl that sleeps standing up. She ought to marry that Rochester man puts his umbrella to bed and stands himself behind the door—provided there is room for two behind the door.

"WHAT do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unbecomable, your honour," he replied, with much emphasis.

A SIXMOON (Indians) man picked up a stick of cordwood the other night and chased a cat across the back yard. He didn't catch the cat, but he caught the clothes-line with his teeth, and now when he smiles the corners of his mouth pass each other at the back of his neck.

TEACHER—"Who was the first man?" Head Scholar—"Washington"; he was the first in war, first in—Teacher—"No, no; Adam was the first man." Head Scholar—"Oh, if you are talking of forefathers, I suppose he was."

THE child was evidently lost—or cried bitterly—could not tell us where its parents lived, or whether she was an orphan, or what her father was—or where she went to school.—Enter intelligent policeman. Policeman (in a friendly whisper): "Where does your mother get her gin, my dear?" And the mystery was solved!—*Punch*.

PAPER teeth are the latest novelty. You buy them by the quire as you require them; on trade terms, "twenty-six at twenty-four." The run is on ivory and steam-laid.

few caring for blow-ups or black-edged teeth. Of course paper has the advantage of being easily gummed in. They improve the speech; indeed, a man with a complete top and bottom plate paper set will talk like a book. Few have them either with crest or monogram.

"WHAT does your husband do?" asked the census man. "He ain't doin' nothing at this time of the year," replied the young wife. "Is he a pauper?" asked the census man. She blushed scarlet, to the ear.

"Law, no!" she exclaimed, somewhat indignantly. "We ain't been married more'n six weeks."—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

A WOODCHOPPER on Lewis's Mountain, Wis., amused himself by riding astride the logs as they slid down a snowy incline, and jumping off just before they went over a precipice. The fall was 150 feet, and the danger involved in the spot was fascinating to the woodchopper; but he finally ventured too far, of course, and went down under a heavy log.

IT is to be moved in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, that those members of the Australian cricketing team who are members of the Civil Service be paid their salaries for the time they were absent on leave, in England. The application had been previously laid before the Cabinet, and refused. The applicants are Gregory, Gibbs, Garrett, and A. C. Bannerman.

BESTOWS the Prince of Wales, who, it is hoped, will open the Melbourne International Exhibition, the commissioners have intimated that there will be certain to be two, or perhaps three, other royal visitors present—namely, the Duke of Genoa, from Italy; Prince Henry (the Queen's grandson), from Germany, and another prince from Brazil.

A MOTORIST states that by using the hind wheel of his machine as a motor for the magneto-electric machine, and having the carbons, with necessary adjustment, fixed on the front of his bicycle, he obtains a light equal to 120 candle-power. The cost of the apparatus is about £5, and the only drawback to this invention is that directly the rider stops he is left in total darkness.

A FAIR illustration of how firm a hold upon a man a degrading habit will take, is the case of Hugh Featherstone, of this city. This gentleman is now ninety-seven years old, and yet he asked that a registration clerk be sent to his residence, so that he could be enabled to vote at the next election. What sort of a hereafter is there for a man like that, anyway?

MR. W. H. GRIMLEY, Secretary to the Calcutta Board of Revenue, has a work in the Press, to be entitled "Grimley's Law of Customs; or The Ship Captain's Vade Mecum." The want of a comprehensive treatise on this subject has long been felt, both by the mercantile marine and their passengers.

THE insurance company that failed the other day had a narrow escape of it. A mean sort of man took out a policy, a few weeks ago, and then went off quietly somewhere and died almost before they had time to go into liquidation. The President of the company says he never came so near being taken in, in the whole course of his business experience. Can such things be?

"WHAT do you gentlemen mean when you speak of half-and-half?" lisped the daughter of a Geary street landlady, the other day, at breakfast. "Well," growled old Munchers, spewing into his coffee cup, "this milk is about as good an illustration as one could find;" and "a pall was thrown over the entire company."

"W. P." of Oakland, writes to say that he has just purchased a sailboat, and asks what is the quickest method of bailing out a vessel in rough water. If "W. P." stands for Ward Politician, we unhesitatingly and cheerfully answer that the very best way is to pull out the plug in the bottom.

A GENTLEMAN who could not pronounce the letter "R" was asked to read the following: "Robert gave Richard a rap in the ribs, for roasting the rabbit so rare." He evaded the difficulty in the following ingenious manner: "Bobby gave Dikey a thump in the side, for cooking the bunny so little!"

AN unsophisticated Mississippian, who wanted a couple of postal routes, sent on \$2 as an inducement to secure the control, promising to pay the same amount yearly. "It is gratifying," says the Philadelphia Times, "to every citizen who loves purity in the administration of his Government, to know that this man's \$2 were indignantly refused. Postal routes are not sold for \$1 apiece in this country, if the times are hard."

THE neighbors of Mr. Cole, in Isabella county, Mich., disliked his family's conduct, and planned to give him what they called a "surprise party" with tar and feathers. But the Coles were not in the least surprised. Mr. Cole blazed away from the window with a revolver. Mrs. Cole used a shotgun, and two juvenile Coles threw stones that had been gathered for the purpose. Seventeen of the callers were more or less injured.

THE Princess Louise, who is a proficient in art, and has painted a number of excellent pictures, has graciously received Mrs. Scott-Siddons at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and asked her to sit for her portrait. This is a pleasing circumstance, reflecting at once the kindness of the royal hostess and the beauty of the accomplished actress.

THE imprisoned bank director and manager at Perth are said to take but ill with their quarters and employment in the General Prison; and I am told they look most miserable objects in the convict garb. It is much to be doubted, however, whether they are at all less comfortable than many of those on whom they brought such wholesale ruin.

A MAN down East thus postively avers his wife: On the 5th of the month, on the night of a Monday, Eloped from her husband the wife of John Grundy. His grief for her absence each day growing deeper. Should any one find her, he begs him to keep her.

MR. SYDNEY HALL, who has just returned from Canada, to the great regret of his co-workers and patronesses in art, the Princess Louise, has received a commission from the Queen to make sketches of the Royal Maundy in St. George's Chapel. It is more than probable that Mr. Hall, who in some sort may be looked upon as a Court painter, may make a painting in oils of the historic subject, which certainly does not lack in scope for picturesque grouping and contrasts.

of colour and made in arms and dress, from the medieval to the modern.

How no "Tall" Rober? Diamond? M. Rabinet, of the French Academy of Sciences, given the following test for distinguishing colourless gems from diamonds: "If a piece looks through a transparent stone at any small object, such as the point of a needle, or a little hole in a card, and sees two small points, or two small holes, the stone is not a diamond. All white colourless gems, with the exception of the diamond, make the object examined appear double; in other words, double refraction, whenever exhibited by a stone, is conclusive proof that it is not a diamond."

The dreadful manner in which a confession was extorted from a criminal in New York State recalls the refined tortures of the Middle Ages. The suspected person was incarcerated in a cell, and in the next one was placed a man with one of those octagon-ended accordions. By the time the wind jammer had squeezed out "Nancy Lee," and got well wound up on "My Grandfather's Clock," the criminal boy had to be taken to the gallows, and put out of his misery.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

AN American paper makes out that amongst the Afghan Generals is one John Hinton of Pennsylvania. This soldier of fortune, says our authority, once served in the American army, then coming as a sailor to India, enlisted in a British Regiment, served through the Mutiny, got his discharge, and went as a trader, in 1864, to Cabul. There he attracted the attention of Sher Ali, was taken into the Amir's service, and became in 1870 military commander of Herat.

DAUMIER, whose death has just been recorded, was really a great artist. Although he lived only the modest life of a caricaturist on the staff of the *Charivari*, he was in the higher zones of the word, nothing short of a master. It is a question whether it was not unfortunate, both for him and for French art; that he should have fallen in his prime into the hands of a journalistic impresario, who directed his talents exclusively towards political and social satire. Even to his fugitive creations, however, he imparted a life, a movement, and a nobleness of style which are not often found in more pretentious works.—*World*.

OFFICIAL returns of immigration into the United States during the year 1878, give the total number of 153,207, of which 94,551 were male. There was an increase of 22,704 immigrants over those of 1877. The principal countries supplying the immigrants were as follows: England, 11,551; Ireland, 17,113; Scotland, 3700; Germany, 81,953; Austria, 4581; Sweden, 6176; Norway, 5216; Denmark, 2988; Switzerland, 2051; France, 4663; Italy, 5163; Russia, 4216; China, 8468; Quebec and Ontario, 24,553; Nova Scotia, 3283; New Brunswick, 1458.

The Bugle, the regimental paper of 61st Foot, tells the following story:—A Bengalee clerk had applied in vain for some time for a holiday; he at last thought of writing direct to his superior, and this is his letter:—"Camp, Ali Musjid."—18—Honoured Sir,—Having been amputated from my family for some years, and as I have complaints of the abdomen, coupled with great configurations of the intestines and prostration of all desire for work with also the disgorging of my dinner, I hope your highness will excuse me attending at orderly room for ten or nine more days, and in duty bound shall ever pray for the salubrity of your temper, and the enlargement of your family."

The Commissioner in Lunacy, feeling—very naturally—overworked, in the last few weeks, hired a young assistant, named Skidders, the other day, and sent out to examine a man who lived by himself, out in Hayes Valley, and who was suspected of having "a slight loose," as the builders say. As the case was considered an uncertain one, Mr. S. was introduced to the patient as a traveller, and was left with instructions to carefully watch the man's symptoms and report that evening. Three days having elapsed without the deputy reporting progress, a descent was made on the house and the door broken in. The investigator was discovered entirely nude, and bound hand and foot to a bed post. A huge cork was jammed into his mouth, and his hair was elegantly-dressed with molasses and red feathers. His host was similarly attired, and was busily engaged in firing blank cartridges at the captive from the top of a step ladder, and occasionally dropping remarks to the effect that he was "a right-tail roarer, and a child of the deep blue sea," and other information of that character. Mr. Skidders has filed an affidavit to the effect that the man is crazy.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.		
When left.	Name.	From.
Dec.		
17, Blenheim,		Flushing
Feb.		
8, Vale o' Doon,		Antwerp
12, South American,		Penarth
13, Vigilant,		Cardiff
29, Grosvenor Constantine,		Hamburg
25, Monte Ross,		Cardiff
23, G. O. Truant,		Cardiff
24, Edward Barrow,		Hamburg
Mar.		
4, Ochoona,		London (via Cardiff)
5, Windhover,		London
7, Odin, (s.)		Liverpool
14, John A. Briggs,		Cardiff
27, Agnes Main,		London
28, Adam M. Simpson,		Cardiff
Apr.		
2, Wuhu, (s.)		Liverpool
8, Olaf, (s.)		Dartmouth
6, Spice,		Cardiff
8, Achilles, (s.)		Liverpool
8, Leon,		Liverpool
11, Electra, (s.)		London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Glenroy. Bhatary.

At Liverpool.

Harper. Bonacorda.

Obma. Whitehead.

Werra. Douglas Castle.

At Cardiff.

Anchises (s.) Senior (s.)

Charger.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.B. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1 oz.
Post cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 2 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1 oz.
Post cards, 6 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on registered correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), New Granada (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi	Via Hongkong, or Singapore, Brindisi
Letters,	12	30
Registration,	None	8
Newspapers,	4	4
Books & Patterns,	6	6

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.B.), Ecuador (N.B.), Nicaragua (N.B.):—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	20	30	34	6
	4	4	4	6
	8	None	None	8

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	12	12	16	8
	None	None	None	None
	4	4	4	6
	6	6	6	8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	—	30	34	6
	—	4	4	6
	—	6	6	8

to British and Union:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	—	8	8	8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 8; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	2	8	2	2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.,—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Tongkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	4	8	2	2

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

	Letters,	Registration,	Newspapers,	Books & Patterns,
	8	8	2	2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper:

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly of great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or of other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in sheets at intervals of not more than 24 days, and must be printed on a sheet of sheet or printed paper.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain; or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the patterns &c., and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as patterns, and have been detained at the Post Office, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetable, branches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally, within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Bookholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Bookholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondents for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

But not Warrant Officers, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Gunners, Boatmen, or Corporals.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it is very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of ducal articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Office, 4 lbs.; but intrinsic value, to the Continent, &c., 5 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony, and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but nevertheless it will be such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £25	18 cents.
" 25 to 50	36 "
" 50 to 75	54 "
" 75 to 100	72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25	15 cents.
" 25 to 50	30 "

5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7. No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment,

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Alaska	5	Seabury	Amer. str.	3452	May 10	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & S. F. Cisco	2nd prox.
Amoy	5	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	May 23	Siemens & Co.	Bangkok	26th inst.
Antenor	5	Jones	Brit. str.	1644	May 21	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	Cleared
Argyll	5	Scott	Brit. str.	1271	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Gnam	31st inst.
Belgo	5	Meyer	Brit. str.	1716	May 17	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'ham & San F. Cisco	
Bombay	5	Reddell	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Australian Ports	
Brisbane	5	Johnson	Brit. str.	1700	May 19	Hbb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Charlton	5	Alderton	Brit. str.	786	May 23	Melchers & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
China	5	Young	Brit. str.	1036	May 16	P. & O. S. S. Co.	Manila	Ab'deen Dock
Douglas	5	Cullen	Brit. str.	861	May 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Salgon	Tug Flying
Emeralda	5	Stopani	Brit. str.	395	May 20	Russell & Co.	Salgon	28th inst.
Fame	5	Dryden	Brit. str.	117	May 19	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Salgon	
Galley of Lorne	5	Grham	Brit. str.	1389	May 11	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports	K'loon Dock
Gleniffer	5	Graham	Brit. str.	1411	May 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Salgon	28th inst.
Ironclad	5	Gauvain	Foh. str.	2558	May 24	Messageries Maritimes	Salgon	
Killarney	5	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1060	May 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Salgon	28th inst.
Kwangtung	5	Hunter	Brit. str.	675	May 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Salgon	
Leyte	5	Zubiaur	Span. str.	312	April 8	Russell & Co.	Salgon	
Octava	5	Hansen	Ger. str.	936	May 14	Sooy Shing	Salgon	
Paladin	5	Parker	Brit. str.	897	May 22	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Salgon	
Rajanathanahar	5	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	May 19	Yuen Fat Hong	Salgon	
Salvadora	5	Larrinaga	Span. str.	615	May 19	Remedios & Co.	Salgon	
Sea Gull	5	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Salgon	
Songson	5	Lopez	Span. str.	240	May 19	Vogel & Co.	Salgon	
Tonkin	5	McRae	Foh. str.	1000	May 24	Messageries Maritimes	Salgon	
Wash	5	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	May 21	Remedios & Co.	Salgon	
Zamboanga	5	Araguren	Span. str.	651	May 22	Remedios & Co.	Salgon	
Zephyr	5	Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	Salgon	
Sailing Vessels								
Abbie N. Franklin	4	Howes	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	Captain	Manila	
Advance	2	Spencer	Siam. bge.	336	May 17	Chinese	Manila	
Aleppo	1	Falconer	Brit. bge.	665	April 27	Borneo Co., Limited	Manila	
Alexa	3	Robb	Brit. bge.	424	April 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	
Allice C. Dickerman	3	Bugant	Amer. sm. so.	501	May 15	Order	Manila	
Anne	2	Laeson	Dan. soh.	171	May 19	Chinese	Manila	
Annie W. Weston	3	Winsor	Amer. bge.	740	April 23	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Anura	3	Milne	Brit. bge.	294	May 20	Chinese	Manila	
Beethoven	3	Haje	Ger. bge.	840	May 14	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Black Prince	7	Hewer	Brit. sh.	751	May 4	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Carriack	7	Jones	Brit. bge.	976	May 21	Meyer & Co.	Manila	
Chamron Kamrye	2	Stobbe	Siam. bge.	.....	May 16	Kin Tye Loong	Manila	
Channel Queen	2	Lachner	Brit. bge.	609	May 24	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Manila	
Delphin	4	Lilienthal	Ger. sm. so.	225	May 17	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Edith	4	Manson	Amer. sh.	1173	April 30	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Edward May	4	Johnson	Amer. bge.	928	April 8	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Ellisabeth	4	Ohlsen	Ger. bge.	447	May 18	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Excellor	3	Eddy	Amer. bge.	595	May 17	Captain	Manila	
Flory Cross	1	Showman	Brit. sh.	895	May 23	Captain	Manila	
Fulda	1	Basson	Ger. bge.	884	May 3	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Gauntlet	7	Lucas	Brit. bge.	666	May 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Manila	
Gertrude	4	Franeo	Brit. bge.	483	April 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Golden Fleets	4	Wiltshire	Brit. bge.	893	Mar. 10	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Hattie E. Tapley	3	Tapley	Amer. sh.	946	April 25	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Hawthorn	2	Mead	Brit. bge.	296	May 23	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Haze	3	Kvans	Amer. sh.	862	April 13	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Henrik Ibsen	3	Daa	Norw. bge.	274	May 11	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Manila	
Highlander	3	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Hongkong	3	Oam	Ger. sm. so.	219	May 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Irene	3	Yates	Amer. soh.	481	May 16	Russell & Co.	Manila	
John R. Stanhope	3	Phillips	Amer. bge.	407	May 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Juliana	3	estmann	Ger. sm. so.	187	May 15	Captain	Manila	
Krug Thep	2	Dihassen	Siam. bge.	488	May 18	Siemens & Co.	Manila	
Memnon	2	Wass	Amer. sh.	850	April 18	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Patris	5	Schultz	Ger. bge.	395	May 17	Siemens & Co.	Manila	
Perla del Oceano	4	Christiansen	Ger. bge.	251	May 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Pheton	8	cheel	Brit. bge.	676	April 10	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Philippines	4	Southwood	Brit. bge.	300	May 17	Wieler & Co.	Manila	
Prima Donna	3	Lunt	Amer. sh.	1450	April 16	Vogel & Co.	Manila	
Sumatra	3	Lough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Yasurion	4	Cull	Amer. bge.	813	April 28	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Young Siam	2	Benadictsen	Siam. sh.	701	May 9	Kin Tye Loong	Manila	
Zouave	3	Means	Amer. sh.	1202	April 25	Captain	Manila	
WEAMPOA								
Anna Bertha	3	Krause	Ger. bge.	478	May 15	Siemens & Co.	Manila	
Faugh Balough	3	Ritte	Ger. bge.	240	May 16	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Florence Nightingale	3	McIntyre	Brit. bge.	464	May 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Malvina	3	Kluge	Ger. bge.	479	May 7	Captain	Manila	
CANTON								
Cassandra	3	Langer	Ger. str.	937	May 21	Siemens & Co.	Manila	
China	3	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	May 21	Siemens & Co.	Manila	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Chop-chung	6	Chinese	gunboat	300	.....	.....	May 23	Lee Tack Ming
Cyclop	7	German	gunboat	480	6	80	April 22	Von Schneckmann
Leipzig	7	German	frigate	4000	11	4800	May 13	Fauchen
Laize	6	German	man-of-war	1600	.....	.....	April 30	Schering
Marquez del Duero	8	Spanish	gunboat	.....	.....	.....	May 8	Lobé
Mecenes	6	British	military hospital	2691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medea	6	British	corvette	1900	14	850	May 22	J. G. Mead
Moorehen	7	British	gunboat	420	4	60	April 28	W. Carey
Mosquito	6	British	gunboat	495	4	60	May 6	LA-Com. G. A. Grey
Nisam	6	Japanese	man-of-war	1280	.....	.....	May 28	Kasama
Sheldrake	7	British	gunboat	455	4	60	May 18	J. B. Hays
Sejor	6	Portug.	gun vessel	400	2	100	May 23	Comr. Guimardes
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

May 17, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMER.	
Bth Glos.	for London
Brace's Castle	for London
Glenaloe	for London
Glenaloe	for London
Marionethaire	for London
Monarch	for London
Brly	for London
Revol	for London

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Blackstone	for Chfoo
Cuba	for British barque
Forward Ho	for Shanghai
Irani	for British barque
Lily	for Hongkong

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

May 18, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMER.	
Agamemnon	for London, &c.
Antenor	for German
China	for German

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

CHU-SE.	
*Gwalior	Chinese
Hae-an	Chinese
Hae-an	Chinese
Hae-tung	Chinese
Hankow	Chinese
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese
Hwaynen	Chinese
Ironclad	Chinese
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiang-kwan	Chinese
Kiang-tung	Chinese
Lombardy	Chinese
Orestes	Chinese
Orissa	Chinese
Paokong	Chinese
Pekia	Chinese
Ping-on	Chinese
W. G. de Vries	Chinese
Yachin	Chinese
Yungching	Chinese
Yungling	Chinese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

British	
Beatrice	for Fochow
Brems	American barque
C. B. Kenney	British ship
Catty Sery	British ship

SAILING VESSELS.

German barque	
Herman	for London
Hollowen	for London
Hierulms	for London
Hilda	for Ningpo
H. Upmann	for Ningpo
John Potts	for Ningpo
Kolga	for Ningpo
Lydia	for Ningpo
N. Mondell	for Ningpo
Pelto	for Ningpo
Penang	for Ningpo
Queen of the West	for Ningpo
Quickstep	for Ningpo
Reporter	for Ningpo
Saloma	for Ningpo
Theresa Behn	for Ningpo
Yarra	for Ningpo

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

French corvette	
Agaria	for Ningpo
Growler	for Ningpo
Hornet	for Ningpo
Iron Duke	for Ningpo
Magpie	for Ningpo
Midge	for Ningpo
Monocacy	for Ningpo
Palos	for Ningpo
Vigilant	for Ningpo

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 24th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.				Pace.	Highest.	Lowest.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400					來路烟猪肉
" Amc. Sugar cured, . .	250	220					花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . .	200	180					福州烟猪肉
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160					尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130					鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . .	150	140					燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	90	80					湯肉
" Steak, . . .	150	140					牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set.	50	40					牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270					牛脚
" " corned, . .	300	270					鹹牛脚
" Head, . . .	750	700					牛頭
" Heart, . . .	130	120					牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . catty	130	120					牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45					牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50					牛腰
" Tail, . . .	100	90					牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70					牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45					牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500					牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . lb.	320	300					花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . .	250	220					金華火腿
" English, . . .	380	350					來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	170					羊排
" Leg, . . .	180	170					羊排
" Shoulder, . . .	140	130					羊排
Pigs' Chittlings, . . catty	70	60					豬蹄
" Feet, . . .	110	100					豬蹄
" Fry, . . .	120	110					豬蹄
" Head, . . .	90	80					豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50					豬心
" Kidneys, . . .	90	80					豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110					豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140					豬排
" Corned, . . .	140	130					鹹豬肉
" Leg, . . .	150	140					鹹豬肉
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100					豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400					羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40					羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60					羊腰
" Liver, . . .	140	130					羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . .	\$2.25	\$1.50					生牛油
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	—					生牛油
" Mutton, . . .	120	110					生牛油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	180	120					牛核
Veal, . . .	140	130					牛仔肉
Poultry.							生口
Capons, . . . catty	250	200					鐵鷄
Doves, . . . each	110	100					斑鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110					鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—					雞蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	180	170					鷄
Geese, . . .	120	110					鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	280					鷓鴣
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130					白鴿
Quail, . . .	120	110					鶉
Rabbits, live, Canton . .	700	600					省城兔
Snipe, . . . each	110	100					沙追
Turkeys, Cook, . . catty	500	450					火雞
" Hen, . . .	350	300					火雞
Fish.							海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . per hundred	220	200					肚魚
Bream, . . . catty	100	90					鯽魚
Carp, . . .	90	80					鯉魚
Catfish, . . .	70	60					赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . .	160	—					鹹魚
Crabs, . . .	100	50					蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . .	100	90					墨魚
Dace, . . .	90	80					黃尾
Dog Fish, . . .	70	60					跌倒沙
Eels, Congor . . .	60	50					海鰻
" Fresh water . . .	110	100					淡水
" Flie Fish, . . .	80	70					剥皮
" Fresh Fish, Large . . .	160	150					大鮮魚
" " Small . . .	80	70					鮮魚仔
Garoupa, . . .	140	130					石斑
Gudgeon, . . .	110	100					白蛤
Gurnard, . . .	100	90					紅角
Haddock, . . .	100	90					黃花
Herrings, fresh . . .	90	—					黃澤
" smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—					烟黃澤
King Crab, . . . each	180	—					蟹
Live Flab, . . . catty	180	120					生魚
LOBSTERS, . . .	110	100					龍蝦
Mullet, . . .	100	90					鱖魚
" Red . . .	110	100					紅魚
Parrot Fish, . . .	110	100					公魚
Perch, . . .	80	70					頭鱖
Pike, . . .	130	—					鱖魚
Plaice, . . .	80	70					破蓬
Pomfret, White . . .	110	100					花白
Pomfret, Black . . .	160	90					黑鰱
Pravus, . . .	100	90					明蝦
Ray, . . .	80	70					琵琶
Rock Fish, . . .	90	80					瓦石
Roach, . . .	120	110					青魚
Shark young, . . .	50	40					鯊魚